L 46575-66

ACC NR: AT6017134

2

about 1500 fixed point additions per sec, 850 floating point additions, and 350 floating or fixed point multiplications of divisions per sec. The input devices are a photoelectric paper tape reader (300 symbols per sec) or a teletype. The output consists of a paper tape perforator (150 symbols per sec) and a teletype. ODRA-1003 works with 3 programming languages: 1. Main language, consisting of pseudocommands. 2. Symbolic addresses language, consisting of commands coded by 5 octal numbers each. 3. Autocode MOST-1, structurally related to ALGOL-60. An example of an industrial use of ODRA-1003 in process control is given. [14]

SUB CODE: 14 09/ SUBM DATE: 14 none/ ATD PRESS: 5027

Card 2/2 allyc

28192
S/194/61/000/005/004/078
D201/D303

9.6100 (1139)

AUTHOR: Tomashevskiy, A.

TITLE: A thermistor indirect reading twin bridge

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 5, 1961, 10-11, abstract 5 A80 (Tr. in-tov komta standartov, mer i izmerit. priborov pri Sov. Min. SSSR, 1960, no. 44(104), 56-61)

TEXT: The supply diagonal of bridge M_2 (see Figure), to one arm of which is connected a thermometer [Abstracter's note: Should be "a thermistor"], is in its turn one of the arms of bridge M_1. The bridge balance indicator, a galvanometer, is connected to the other diagonal of bridge M_2. The double bridge M_1 is not balanced. Each bridge is supplied from its own battery. The bridge is used for HF power measurements by the known d.c. power substitution method. With battery B_2 disconnected the bridge M_2 is balanced by means of varying current I_2 from battery B_1. The HF measured signal is then

Card 1/3

A thermistor indirect...

applied to thermometer [Abstracter's note: Should be "thermistor"] and the bridge M_2 is re-balanced, by reducing current flowing in it by the current I_2 flowing in opposition from the battery B_2. The HF signal power

$$P \cong \frac{2I_1 \cdot I_2 \cdot R_T}{K_1 \cdot K_2},$$

where K_1, K_2 - factors depending on the bridge arms resistance, R_T - thermistor resistance. In the design of a probe for the [illegible]-10 (IMM-10) instrument, this resistance has been chosen = 122.5 ohm. The design procedure and the complete circuit diagram of the bridge are given. The overall measurement error of the bridge is ± 3.5%, ± 0.5 microwatt when measuring powers up to 150 microwatts. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/3

VAYL', S.S.; TOMASHEVSKIY, A.F.

Disorder and restoration of the morphology and function of the liver in children suffering from cirrhosis. Sbor.trud.Inst. khir.AMN SSSR no.1:100-122 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(LIVER--CIRRHOSIS) (CHILDREN--DISEASES)

VAYL', S. S.; TOMASHEVSKIY, A. F.

Regenerative changes in the liver in the surgical treatment of cirrhosis in children. Eksper. khir. i anest. no.2:9-14 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz klinicheskoy Basseynovoy bol'nitsy imeni Chudnovskogo (glavnyy vrach A. L. Matusov) i detskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach V. P. Komanova) Severo-zapadnogo vodzdravotdela.

(LIVER—CIRRHOSIS) (REGENERATION)BIOLOGY))

TOMASHEVSKIY, Boris Andreyevich [deceased]; CHANTSOV, Sergey Dmitriyevich; OSIPENKO, Georgiy Ustinovich; NAUMOV, P.A., otv. red.; KOMAROVA, Ye.V., red.; SHEFER, G.I., tekhn.red.

[A course in telegraphy] Kurs telegrafii. Moskva, Sviaz'-izdat, 1963. 254 p. (MIRA 16:6)

(Telegraph)

1. TOMASHEVSKIY, B. K.: SHITKO, A. Ye.

2. USSR (600)

4. Tree Planting

7. Mechanized sowing of broad strips of pine in forest nurseries. Les i step' 14 no. 11, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

TOMASHEVSKIY, B. V.

Pushkin, Aleksandr Sergevich, 1799-1837.

Pushkin's "Tavrida." Uch. zap. Len. un. no. 122, 1949.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

TOMASHEVSKIY, Dmitriy Filippovich [Tomasheve'kyi, D.P.]; YAKOVENKO, Maksim Stepanovich [IAkovenko, M.S.]; FRANCHUK, V.P., red.

[Ways of increasing feed production] Shliakhy zbil'shennia vyrobnytstva kormiv. Kyiv, 1958. 39 p. (Tovarystvo dlia poshyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh znan' Ukrains'koi RSR. Ser.3, no.3) (MIRS 12:2)
(Feeding and feeding stuffs)

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 68177

Author : Tomashevskiy, D. F.
Inst : Sumy State Agricultural Experiment Station.
Title : A Valuable Method of Growing Vegetables.

Orig Pub : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Sumsk. gos. s.-kh. opytn. st., 1957, No 3, 56-58

Abstract : In 1956, the station made a study of the influence of various methods of growing seedlings. The highest yield (218.7 centners/hectare) was achieved when the seedlings were grown in pots in accordance with the agronomical instructions of the Ministry of Agriculture of UkSSR, and by I. F. Tarakan's method (212.4 centners/hectare).

Card : 1/1

TOMASHEVSKIY, Dmitriy Filippovich, kand. sel'khoz. nauk; BUGAY, S.M., doktor biol. nauk, prof., red.; KIREYEV, F.N., red.; POTOTSKAYA, L.A, tekhn. red.

[Cultivation practices in growing corn in the forest-steppe of the Ukraine] Agrotekhnika vyrashchivaniia kukuruzy v Lesostepi USSR. Pod red. S.M. Bugaia. Kiev, Izd-vo Ukrainskoi Akad. sel'khoz.nauk, 1962. 113 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Ukraine—Corn (Maize))

TUMANOVICH, ... A.

"Effect of the Periods, Methods of Sowing Perennial Grasses, and Preparation of the Soil on the Yield of Hay Under Conditions in Smolskaya Oblast." Cand Agr Sci, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Bast Fiber Crops, Smy, 1954. (KL, No 16, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

SHIFRIN, A.R., prof.; TOMASHEVSKIY, D.I.

Some trace elements in the blood of eczematous patients.
Vest. derm. i ven. no.3:20-24 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra kozhno-venerologicheskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. A.R. Shifrin) i kafedra biokhimii (zav. - prof. G.A. Babenko) Ivano-Frankovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

TOMASHEVSKIY, E. Ye.

USSR/Physics - Toughness of bodies FD-2404

Card 1/1 Pub. 153-8/21

Author : Zhurkov, S. N., and Tomashevskiy, E. Ye.

Title : Investigation of the strength of solid bodies. II. Dependence of durability upon stress

Periodical : Zhur. tekh. fiz. 25, 66-73, Jan 1955

Abstract : The authors measured durability in the stressed state in five substance: three plastics (nitrocellulose such as photofilm; polymethyl-metacrylate; diacetate cellulose) and two polycrystalline metals (aluminum and zinc), the samples being cut from thin sheet material by a form knife in the shape of double blade. The authors investigate the essential role of the time factor on strength as a process of gradual disruption of a body in the stressed state. They obtain graphs of durability (log T) versus stress (sigma). Sixteen references.

Institution: --

Submitted : July 12, 1954

AUTHOR: ZHURKOV,S.N., TOMASHEVSKIY,E.Ye. 57-6-15/36

TITLE: Microscopic Investigation of Crack Growth in the Case of Ruptures. (Mikroskopicheskoye izucheniye rosta treshchin pri razryve, Russian).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Tekhn. Fiz., 1957, Vol 27, Nr 6, pp 1248 - 1256 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The present paper is the continuation of the papers published in Zhurnal Tekhn. Fiz., 1953, Vol 23, p 1677, 1955, Vol 25, p 66, and Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1955, Vol 101, p 237. All these papers deal with the systematic investigation of the physical nature of the strength of solid substances. Micropictures were taken for the purpose of investigating the growth kinetics of continuous single cracks in the spin samples. The detailed investigation was carried out on acetyl-cellulose (di- and triacetate) and partly on foils of polycrystalline zinc and aluminum as well as on silicate glass slabs. The authors found that the growth of the micro cracks is increased in the case of uniaxial extension and constant stress and that this fills the essential part of the time until the rupture occurs. The velocity of the growth of continuous cracks increases regularly with the increase of tension. The dependence of the velocity of growth on the tension in the remaining un-cracked part of the sample within the velocity-range

Card 1/2

57-6-15/36

Microscopic Investigation of Crack Growth in the Case of Ruptures.

investigated develops exponentially. The kinetics of the growth of the cracks determines the dependence of strength on time. The periods passing before the rupture takes place which were calculated from the velocity of crack growth agree well with those which were experimentally measured. (With 4 illustrations, 1 table and 14 Slavic references.)

ASSOCIATION: Not given.
PRESENTED BY:
SUBMITTED: 30.12.1956.
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

85759

B/137/60/000/009/009/029
A006/A001

1.9600

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1960, No. 9, p. 23[4], # 21394

AUTHORS: Zhurkov, S.N., Tomashevskiy, E.Ye.

TITLE: Strength as a Function of Time Under Various Loading Conditions

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Nekotoryye probl. prochnosti tverdogo tela, Moscow-Leningrad, AN SSSR, 1959, pp. 68-75

TEXT: The authors verified the correctness of the exponential dependence of service life on stress: $\tau = \tau_0 \exp [(U_0 - \gamma\sigma)/kT]$, where τ is the service life; σ is the stress, k is the Boltzmann constant, T is temperature; τ_0 approaches the natural oscillation periods of atoms; U_0 is the initial activation barrier of the failure process (equal to the sublimation energy of the metal); γ characterizes the abruptness of the barrier drop with the stress, depends on the structure and is connected with the overstrain on structural defects of natural bodies. The failure occurs when the total of partial changes of longevity becomes equal to 1: $\sum_i (\Delta t_i / \tau_i) = 1$;

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A006/A001

Strength as a Function of Time Under Various Loading Conditions

($\Delta t_i/\tau_i$ is the relative decrease of longevity, Δt_i is the effective time of the given load; σ_i, τ_i is the longevity during the constant effect of stress σ_i). The law of summation holds for any types of loading conditions, so that results of tests under various loading conditions can be predicted, and longevity values can be calculated which are difficult to access in direct observation (down to 10^{-7} sec). There are 7 references.

V.G.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

24.4100

S/181/60/002/009/006/036
B004/B056

AUTHORS: Zhurkov, S. N., Levin, B. Ya., Tomashevskiy, E. Ye.

TITLE: Time Dependence of Durability Under High-vacuum Conditions

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 9, pp. 2066-2069

TEXT: In two papers by the first-mentioned author (Refs. 1, 2), the effect of the time factor upon the destruction of solids was proved. The results obtained led to the conclusion that the time dependence of durability did not depend on the surrounding medium. The present paper aimed at experimentally proving this conclusion. Investigations were carried out on the durability σ of organic glass (polymethyl methacrylate), aluminum, and silver chloride at $(1 - 3)\cdot10^{-7}$ torr and room temperature, and at $(1 - 2)\cdot10^{-6}$ torr and higher temperatures (75-80°C for organic glass, 300°C for aluminum, and 100°C for silver chloride). The testing apparatus for organic glass is schematically shown in Fig. 1, the apparatus for Al and AgCl in Fig. 2. In the case of these more solid substances the loading weight was outside the vacuum space. The authors describe the production, purification, and heat treatment of the samples. Fig. 3 represents the results obtained as $\log \tau = f(\sigma)$. The instant of time τ

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Time Dependence of Durability Under High-vacuum Conditions

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S/181/60/002/009/006/036
B004/B056

at which rupture occurred, remains a function of stress just as under atmospheric pressure. The exponential character of the dependence of durability on stress is conserved. Fig. 4 shows that, in organic glass, durability is reduced by the action of oil vapors. The function $\log \tau = f(\sigma)$ is then no longer linear. There are 4 figures and 4 references: 2 Soviet, 1 US, and 1 British.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Leningrad
(Institute of Physics and Technology of the AS USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: February 22, 1960

Card 2/2

28098
S/181/61/003/009/032/039
B108/B138

54130 1043

AUTHORS: Zhurkov, S. N., Tomashevskiy, E. Ye., and Zakrevskiy, V. A.

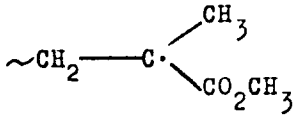
TITLE: Study of macroradicals formed in mechanical destruction of polymers

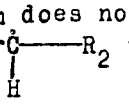
PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 9, 1961, 2841-2847

TEXT: This is a study of the electron paramagnetic resonance spectra observed during the mechanical destruction in a high vacuum of such polymers as polymethyl metacrylate, polystyrene, polyvinyl acetate, etc. For this purpose the authors devised an electron paramagnetic resonance spectrometer with crystal detector which operated with a high-frequency modulated magnetic field. H_{011} vibrations were excited in a liquid-nitrogen cooled cylindrical resonator (Ref. 7: N. N. Bubnov, A. G. Semenov. PTE, no. 1, 92, 1959). In this resonator were placed the specimens and a special device to cut shavings from the polymers in a vacuum of 10^{-5} - 10^{-6} mm Hg. The sensitivity of the spectrometer was about $5 \cdot 10^{11}$ spins. The paramagnetic absorption signal was amplified

Study of macroradicals formed in ...

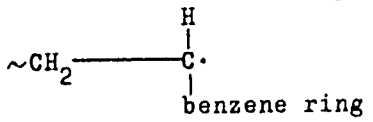
on modulation frequency and, after phase detection, was observed on an oscilloscope. The spectrum of polymethyl metacrylate shavings at room temperature consisted of five equidistant lines splitting of 23 oersted and four weaker intermediate lines. At low temperature, the essential shape of the spectrum was the same. The central part, however, was slightly asymmetric. When the sample was heated up to room temperature, the normal spectrum appeared again. This spectrum corresponds to the radical



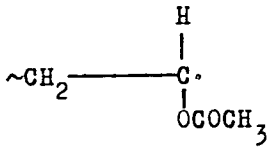
in which the free electron interacts with one or two of the four β-protons. After repeated cooling the low-temperature spectrum does not appear again. This is due to a second, more active radical  which vanishes when heated. The free electron in this radical interacts with one proton only. Polystyrene shows a weak spectrum at low temperatures. This

Study of macroradicals formed in ...

spectrum indicates a radical of the shape



in which the free electron may interact with the hydrogen atoms of the chain or with those of the benzene ring. A clear triplet appears in the case of polyvinyl acetate at low temperature. The radical ascribed to this triplet is



where the free electron weakly interacts with one of the protons of the methylene group. The presence of oxygen at room and at low temperature leads to a peroxidation of the radicals. A. Ya. Savostin is thanked for assistance. There are 6 figures and 15 references: 5 Soviet and 10 non-Soviet. The three most recent references to English-language

28098
S/181/61/003/009/032/039
B108/B138

Study of macroradicals formed in ...

publications read as follows: M. C. R. Symons. J. Chem. Soc., 277, 1959. R. Florin et al., Trans. Farad. Soc., 56, 1304, 1960. D. W. Ovenall, J. Polymer Sci., XLI, 199, 1959.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR Leningrad (Physicotechnical Institute imeni A. F. Ioffe of the AS USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: May 26, 1961

Card 4/4

33377
S/190/62/004/002/006/02
B110/B101

15 9300

AUTHORS: Zhurkov, S. N., Sanfirova, T. P., Tomashevskiy, E. Ye.

TITLE: Mechanical properties of rubbers at high stretching rates

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 2, 1962, 196 - 200

TEXT: Some natural and synthetic rubbers (kok-saghyz, butadiene styrene, chloro butadiene, nitrile rubber), as well as plasticized PVC were mechanically tested under rapid deformation by the authors' method (Zh. tekhn. fiziki, 23, 933, 1953); stretching was performed by a rotating flywheel. The force was measured with a capacity dynamometer of weak inertia and a rheochord with sliding contact. The simplified electric signals were recorded by an oscilloscope. The samples in the form of double shovels with a test length of 24 mm and a cross-sectional area of ~3 mm^2 were stretched at room temperature at the rate of 0.2 cm/sec up to 31 m/sec. The mechanical characteristics of rubbers vary as dependent on filler and rubber type with changing stretching rate. With increasing stretching rate, the stretching diagrams keep their shape, the rubber modulus rises, and rupture stress and

Card 1/3

strength change. For carbonblack-filled rubbers, the limiting deformation decreases with increasing stretching rate. The latter strongly affects the strength. For unfilled, noncrystallizing rubbers, the strength rises with increasing stretching rate. The strength of crystallizing unfilled rubbers drops initially, passes a broad minimum, and starts rising again. Active fillers affect the strength and its dependence on the stretching rate. Considering the time dependence of destruction it is shown that the strength increases with increasing loading rate. The contrary behavior of some rubbers is probably due to structural changes (crystallization) during deformation, since the 1-2 sec crystallization process is not completed in the case of rapid deformation. Chloro butadiene rubber was loaded at the stretching rate of 10^{-4} - 10^{4}%/sec by means of a water jet flowing through a capillary tube. The strength reaches a maximum at 10%/sec, decreases and starts rising again at $>10^{4}$%/sec. The change in strength with the deformation rate corresponds to the time dependence of strength with variable structure. The relevant curve falls into three sections: (1) section of slow stretching, where the variation in strength is determined by the time dependence of the crystallizing rubber; (2) transitory section with abnormal variation in strength, owing to lack of time for crystallization;

Mechanical properties of rubbers...

(3) section of high rates, where the strength is determined by the time dependence of the noncrystallizing rubber. The strength of samples slowly prestretched at 2 kg/mm^2 was nearly double. This proves the influence of crystallization on the deviations from the time dependence of strength. The strength of noncrystallized, unfilled СКС-30(SKS-30) rubbers increases over the whole range of stretching rates, but faster at high rates. Carbonblack-filled SKS-30 shows the same maximum as crystallized rubbers. Thus, the complex interaction of the filler with the rubber depends largely on the deformation rate. There are 6 figures and 7 references: 5 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: D. S. Villars, J. Appl. Phys., 21, 565, 1950; M. E. Acken, W. E. Singer, W. P. Davey, Industr. and Engng Chem. 24, 54, 1932.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Physicotechnical Institute AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: February 7, 1961

Card 3/3

L 18003-63 EPR/EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/
ASD/IJP(C)/SSD Ps-4/Pu-4 WW/JD/JG
ACCESSION NR: AP3001294 S/0181/63/005/006/1700/1705

AUTHORS: Sanfirova, T. P.; Tomashevskiy, E. Ye.; Shurakov, S. A.

TITLE: Time dependence of the strength of aluminum and silver at low temperatures

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 6, 1963, 1700-1705

TOPIC TAGS: metal strength, Al, Ag, plastic deformation, rupture, failure

ABSTRACT: The authors undertook their study because they believed it would supply supplementary information important for understanding the essential process of failure. There has been no previous work on the life (under stress) of metals at such low temperatures. The principal measurements in this investigation were made on Al: at 291, 198, 123, 77, and 4.2K.) Times of rupture were measured in the range from 10^{-3} to 10^{5} seconds. It was expected that the slope of curves relating these times (on the ordinate axis) to deforming stress (on the abcissa axis) would increase with decline in temperature. But the reverse was observed in the experiment, refuting the equation proposed to relate the two factors. The authors show that this deviation--the change in time dependence of strength of Al and Ag at low temperatures--is associated with change in structure of the metals at low temperatures during plastic deformation preceding rupture. "In conclusion the authors

Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AP3001294

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express deep thanks to S. N. Zhurkov for the valuable suggestions he made during preparation of this work." Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Physical and Technical Institute, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

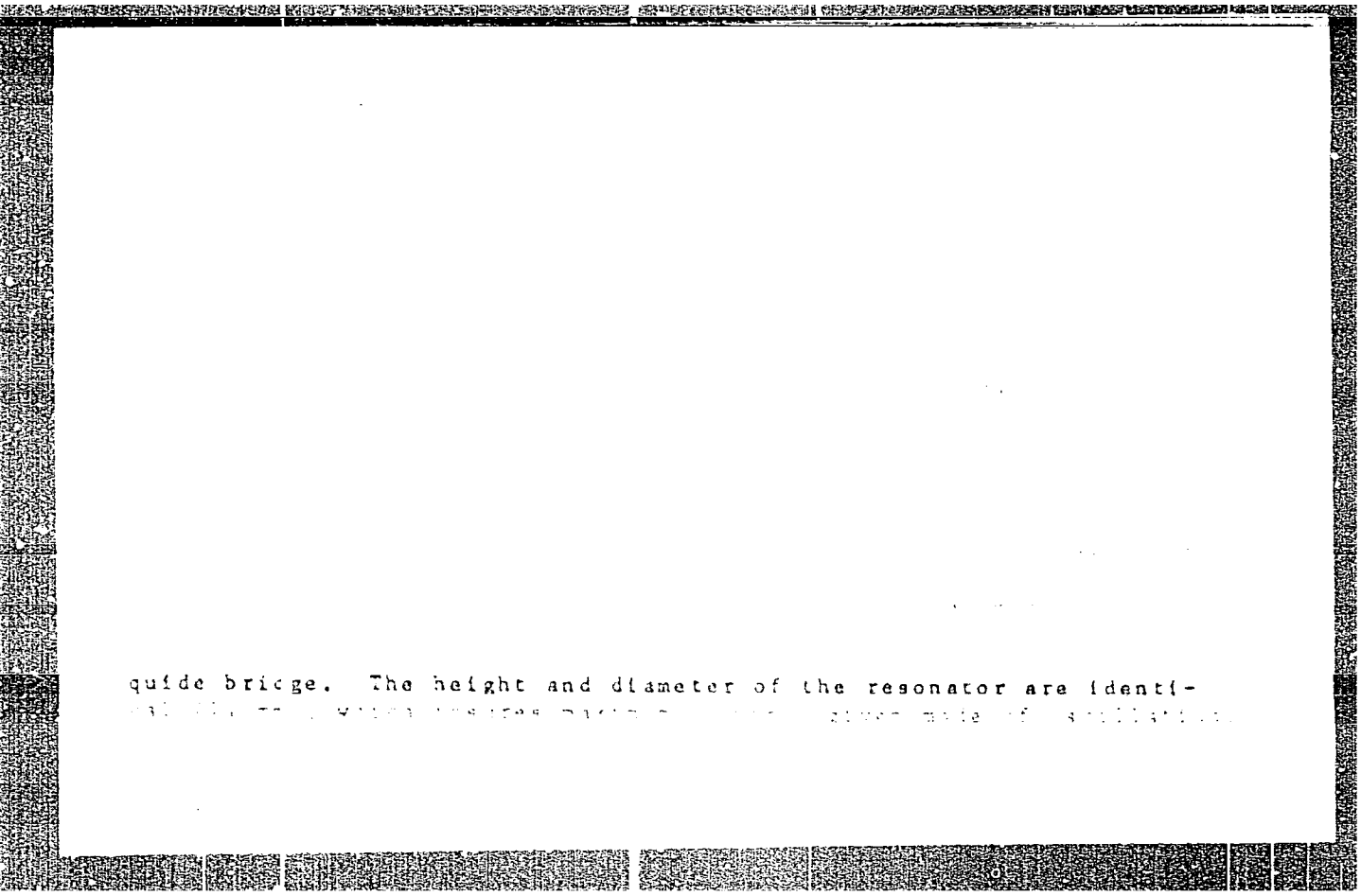
SUBMITTED: 13Feb63	DATE ACQ: 01Jul63	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: ML, PH	NO REF SOV: 012	OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

TOMASHEVSKIY, E.Ye.; SLUTSKER, A.I.

Device for maintaining constant stress in an uniaxially stretching sample. Zav.lab. 29 no.8:994-996 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut.
(Strains and stresses)



quide bridge. The height and diameter of the resonator are identi-

aperture in the resonator wall, which results in a loaded resonator-

a quartz-crystal master oscillator, a power amplifier, a phase-shift-

Card 2/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4044676

3·10⁻¹⁵ mol DPPG, i.e., approximately an order better than in similar 3-cm band spectrometers. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

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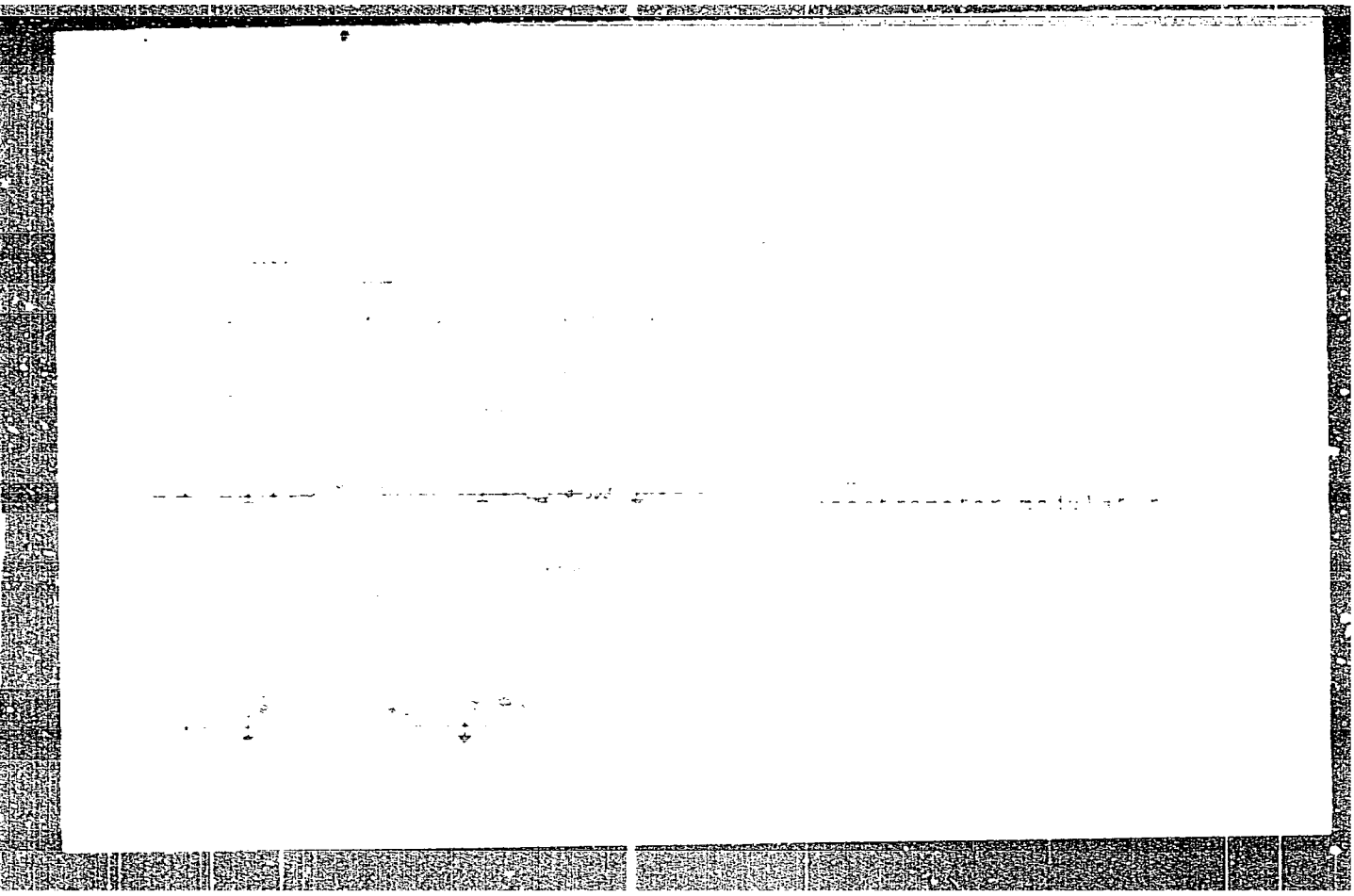
[illegible] NO REF SOVT: 004 OTHER: 001



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756210005-4"

ACCESSION NR: AP4039695 S/0181/64/006/006/1912/1914

AUTHORS: Zhurkov, S. N.; Zakrevskiy, V. A.; Tomashevskiy, E. Ye.

TITLE: The formation of free radicals during rupture and deformation of polymers containing sulfide bonds

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 6, 1964, 1912-1914

TOPIC TAGS: free radical, polymer, electron paramagnetic resonance, cross link, PE 1301 radiospectrometer, rubber, albumin, Thiokol

ABSTRACT: The authors present data on a number of synthetic and natural polymers with sulfur cross links: vulcanized rubber (ebonite and cured rubber from natural rubber), Thiokol, and cystine-bearing albumin (horn and hair). The EPR spectra of all samples were recorded on a standard PE-1301 radiospectrometer with 3-cm range. During mechanical rupture all the indicated polymers exhibited a characteristic asymmetrical EPR spectrum, as shown in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure. The authors believe that this EPR spectrum must be due to radicals of the type R--S, formed by rupture of relatively weak C--S and S--S bonds. In Thiokol the observed EPR signal may be caused either by rupture of the cross link or by rupture of the sulfide bonds in

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ACCESSION NR: AP4039695

the macromolecules (probably by both). Heating of a compressed sample of ebonite to room temperature (from the temperature of liquid nitrogen) led to a noticeable relaxation of deformation and to a decrease in the number of detected radicals. The number of free radicals may change either as a consequence of restoration of ruptured chemical bonds or through a change in conditions of stability of the free radicals in the polymer, causing a relaxation in the size of the sample. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR, Leningrad (Physicotechnical Institute AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 11Feb64 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MT NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 003

ACCESSION NR: AP4039695

ENCLOSURE: 01

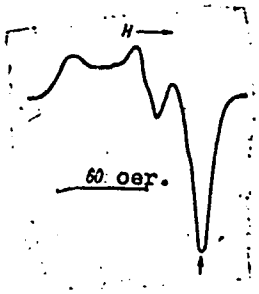
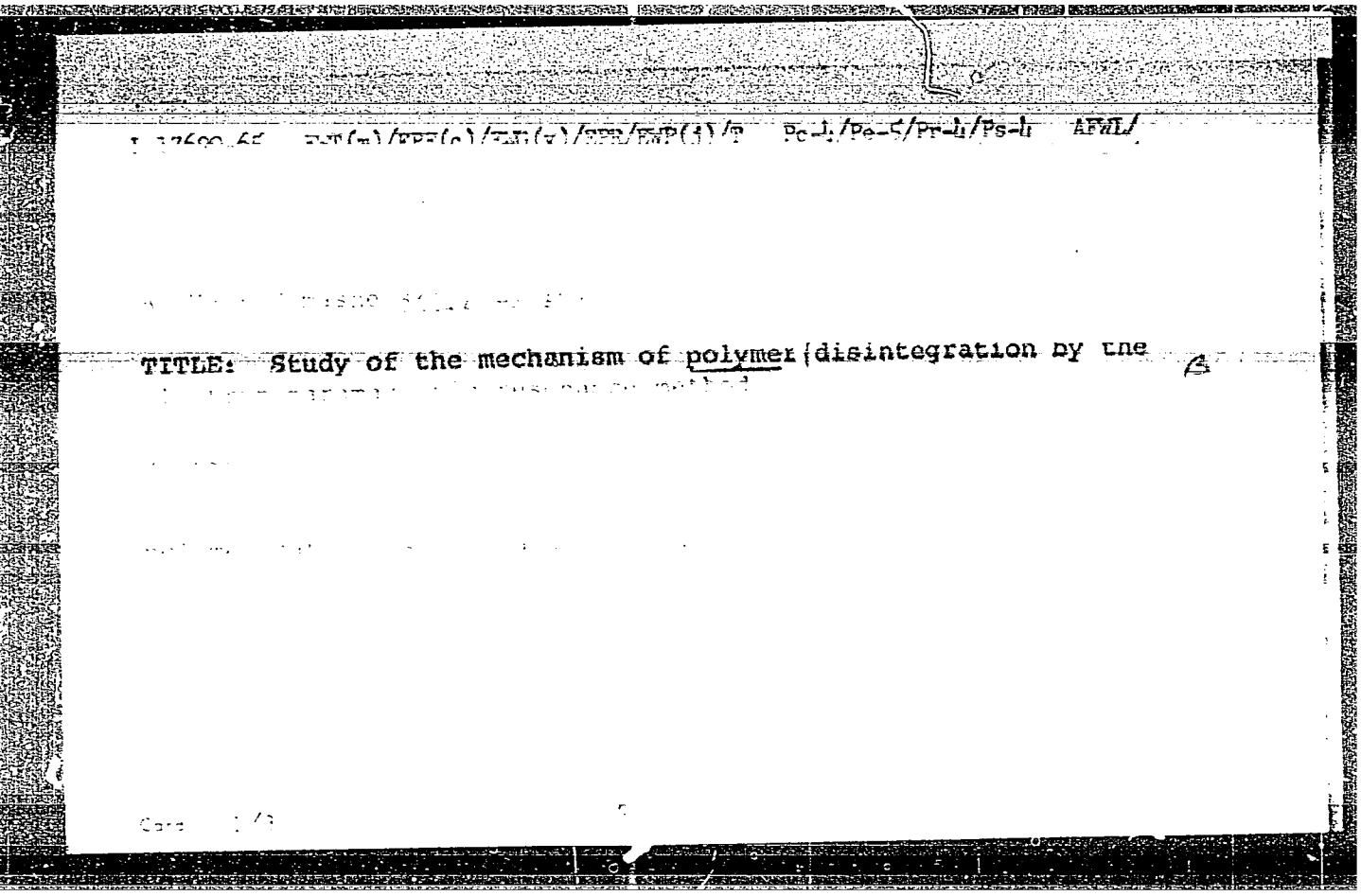


Fig. 1. EPR spectrum of mechanically ruptured polymers with sulfide bonds.

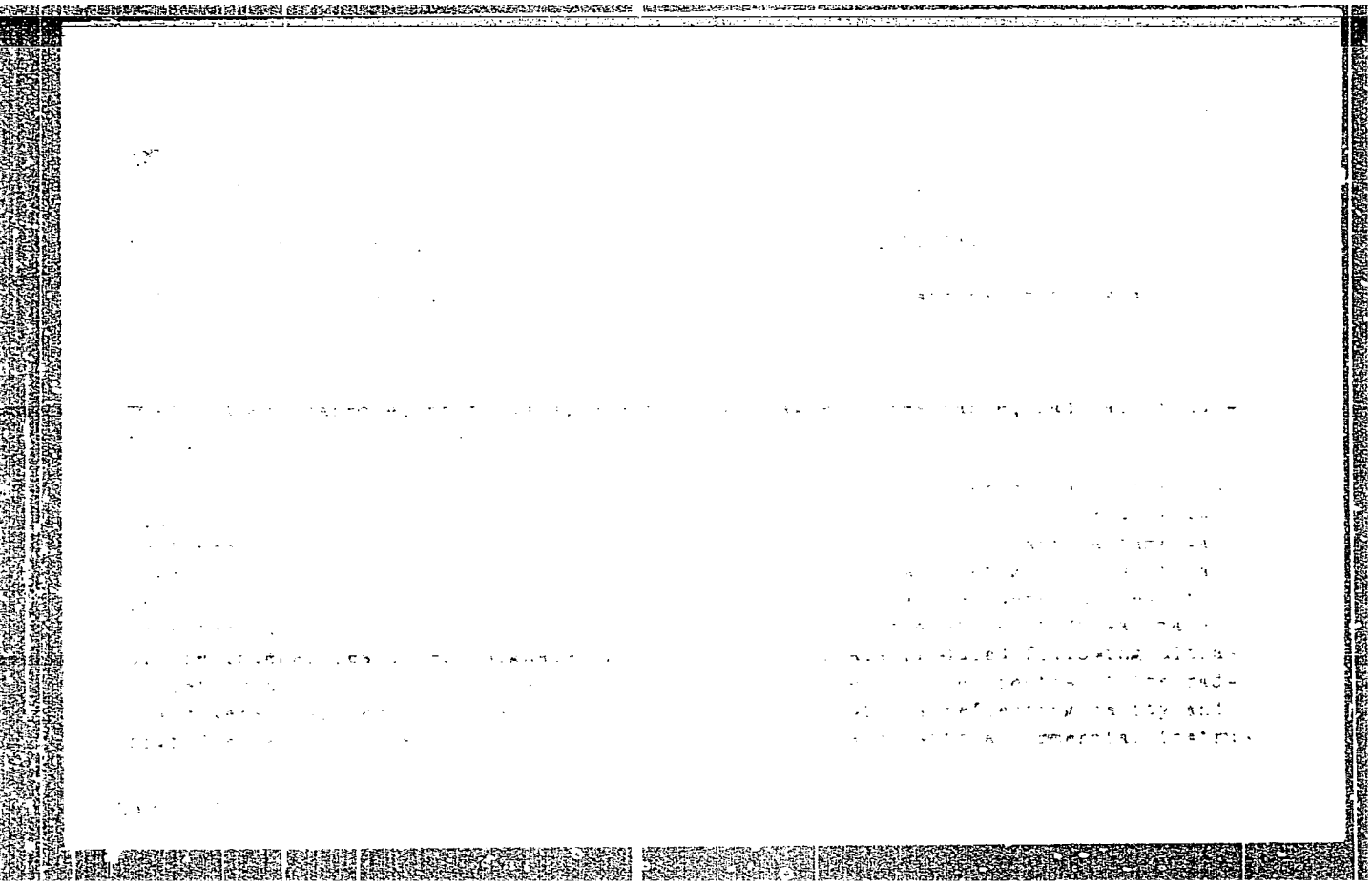
Card 3/3



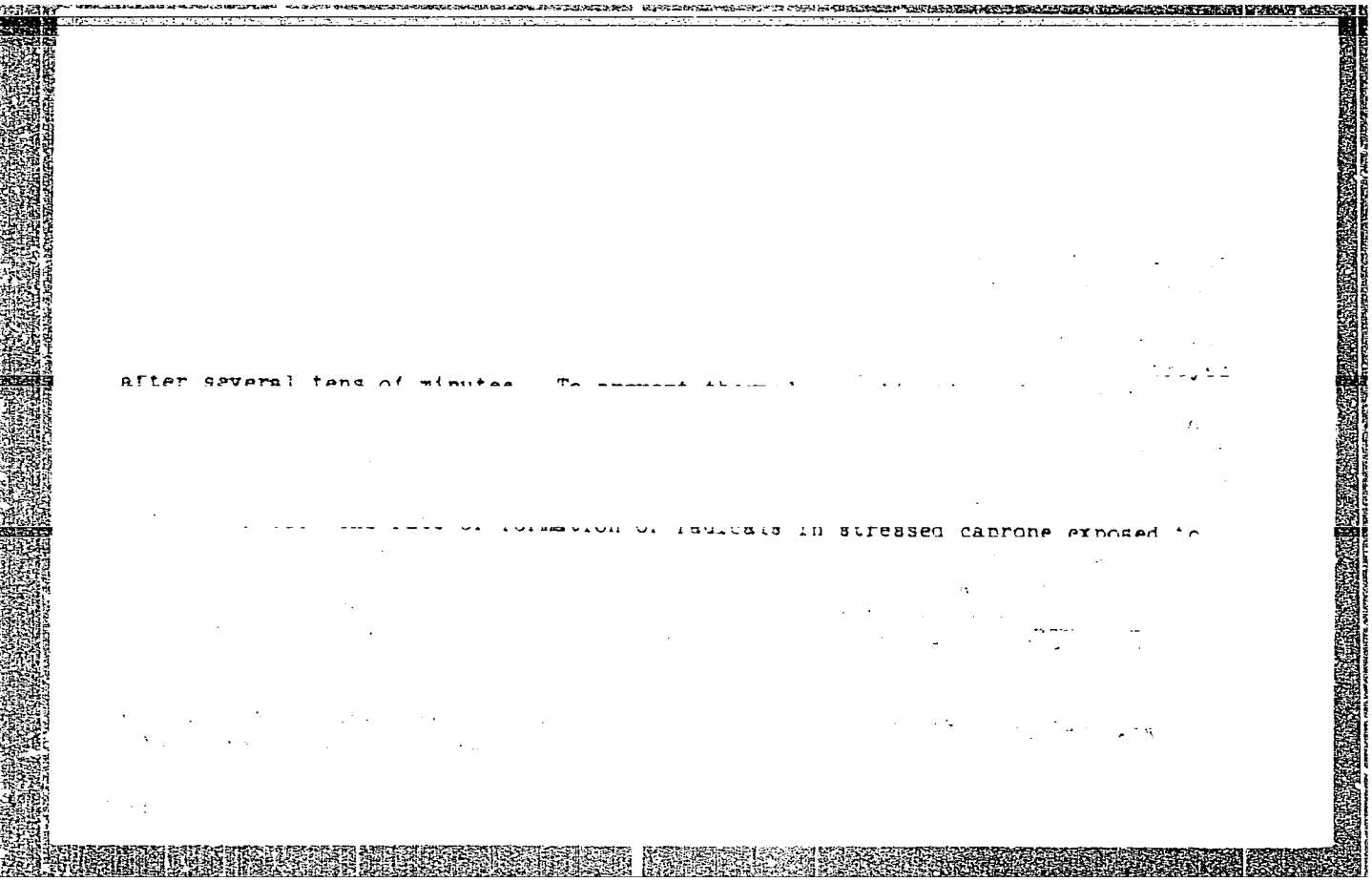
TITLE: Study of the mechanism of polymer disintegration by the

L 17090-05
ACCESSION NR: AP4049481

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe
Akademii nauk SSSR (Physicotechnical Institute, Academy of Sciences



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756210005-4"



after several tens of minutes. To prevent [illegible]

[illegible] formation of radicals in stressed carbone exposed to

L 36400-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) WW/GG/RM

ACC NR: AP6022016 SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/003/0156/0157

AUTHOR: Tomashevskiy, E. Ye.; Yegorov, Ye. A.; Savostin, A. Ya.

ORG: Physico-Technical Institute AN SSSR, Leningrad (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Using magnetic-field pulse modulation for recording the original form of NMR and EPR spectra

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 3, 1966, 156-157

TOPIC TAGS: NMR, EPR, magnetic field pulse modulation

ABSTRACT: Modulation of magnetic field by high-amplitude pulses (exceeding the absorption range) is suggested for the purposes of recording original NMR and EPR spectra. The method results in a 100% modulation of the absorption signal and ensures, without line-shape distortion, a higher sensitivity as compared to the method of "small" sinusoidal modulation. The direct record of the original spectrum enhances accuracy in calculating absorption-line momenta. The method, first suggested by B. E. Holder et al. (Phys. Rev., 1955, 98, 1, 265), involves the signals modulated by trapezoid pulses having a repetition rate of a few dozen pulses per second and a duty factor of 0.5; simultaneously, a slow linear sweep of the magnetic field is performed. NMR spectra of polymethyl methacrylate and an EPR spectrum of DFPG are shown. The method is applicable to standard NMR wide-line spectrometers as well as to superheterodyne-type EPR spectrometers. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 20, 09/ SUBM DATE: 29Apr65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 5039

UDC: 539.28.078

Card 1/1

L 45779-66 EEC(k)-2/EWP(j)/EWP(k)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(e) IJP(c) RM/WH/WG/WW

ACC NR: AP6030971 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/009/2735/2737

AUTHOR: Ashkinadze, B. M.; Likhachev, V. A.; Ryvkin, S. M.; Salmanov, V. M.; Tomashevskiy, E. Ye.; Yaroshetskiy, I. D.

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR, Leningrad (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Occurrence of paramagnetic centers in polymers under the effect of laser radiation

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 9, 1966, 2735-2737

TOPIC TAGS: laser radiation, laser effect, laser r and d, polymethylmethacrylate, polystyrene, electron paramagnetic resonance

ABSTRACT: The authors report observation of paramagnetic centers in polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) and polystyrene (PS) under the influence of radiation from pulsed ruby and neodymium lasers (0.69 and 1.08 μ, respectively) and also under the influence of a giant-pulse neodymium laser. The samples (20 mm long, 7 mm dia) were investigated in a standard radiospectrometer, using a procedure described earlier (ZhETF v. 50, 1187 (1966). In both materials, clearly pronounced electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) was observed above a certain threshold radiation. The EPR spectra obtained at nitrogen and room temperatures constitute singlet

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

L 10411-67 FSS-2/EWT(l)/EWP(t)/EWT(m)/ETI IJP(c) DS/JD/HW
ACC NR: AP6029881 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/015/0043/0043

AUTHORS: Tomashevskiy, F. F.; Lamodman, E. M.; Aksel'rod, Sh. S.; Cryadinskaya, V. P.; Dubnova, A. L.; Rozovskiy, V. M.; Basharina, Yu. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Nonlamellar negative electrode of an alkaline iron-nickel battery. Class 21, No. 184300 [announced by plant "Leninskaya Iskra" (Zavod "Leninskaya Iskra")]

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 15, 1966, 43

TOPIC TAGS: electrode, battery, potassium compound, iron, nickel

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a nonlamellar negative electrode of an alkaline iron-nickel battery. After reducing the iron oxides free of impurities, the electrode contains 40--70% of metallic iron in its active volume. To simplify the technique of its preparation by eliminating the operation of fusing, the potassium base is added to iron oxides before their reduction. Specific weight of the potassium base is 1.40--1.48 g/cm^3, and its amount is 0.5--5%.

SUB CODE: 10/ SUBM DATE: 10Sep65

Card 1/1 bp

UDC: 621.355.8.035.222

DASOYAN, Martin Avetisovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; NOVODEREZHKIN, Vladimir Vasil'yevich, inzh.; TOMASHEVSKIY, Fedor Feliksovich, inzh.; SOROKINA, M.I., red.

[Manufacture of storage batteries] Proizvodstvo elektricheskikh akkumuliatorov. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1965. 411 p. (MIRA 18:6)

TOMASHEVSKIY, F.F., inzh.; CHUDAKOVA, P.V., inzh.; MATVEYEVA, M.I., inzh.

Increase in the specific characteristics of alkaline iron-nickel diesel locomotive storage batteries. Elektrotekhnika 35 no.5: 40-42 My'64 (MIRA 17:8)

VEVIOROVSKIY, I.V., dotsent (Leningrad); STREKOPYTOV, V.V., inzh.;(Leningrad); LAMEDMAN, E.M., inzh. (Leningrad); TOMASHEVSKIY, F.F., inzh. (Leningrad)

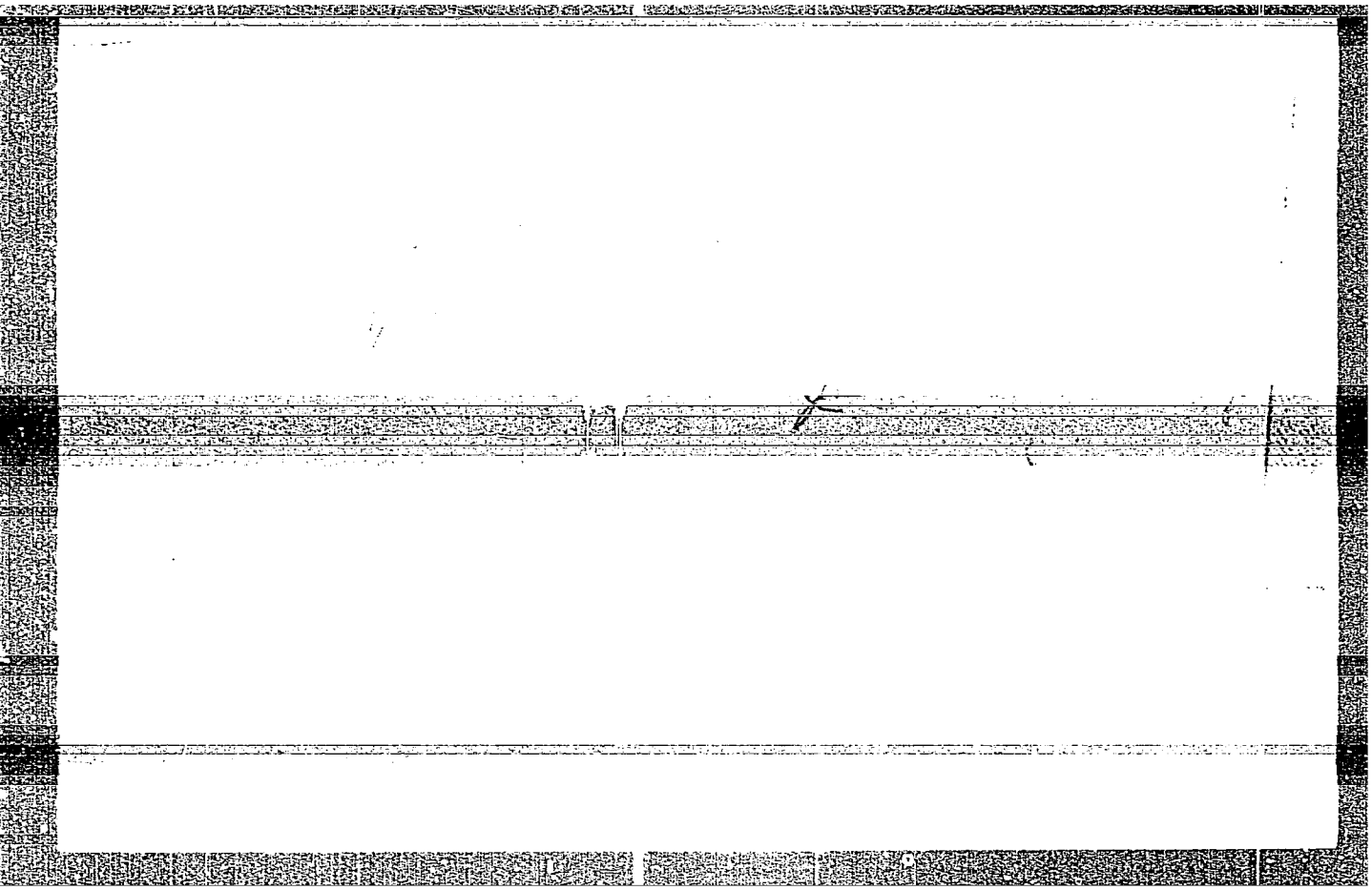
Use of alkaline storage batteries for diesel locomotives. Zhel.dor. transp.44 no.3:65-66 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Diesel locomotives--Equipment and supplies)

DASOYAN, Martin Avetisovich; DANIEL'-BEK, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; LYZLOV, Yu.V., red.; TOMASHEVSKIY, F.F., red.; ZHITNIKOVA, O.S., tekhn. red.

[Chemical sources of electric current; a manual] Khimicheskie istochniki toka; spravochnoe posobie. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1961. 349 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Storage batteries)

TOMASHEVSKIY, Fedor Feliksovich; GERSHMAN, Anna Grigor'yevna; SHVARTSMAN, Yevgeniya Moiseyevna; MOKEYEV, A.N., redaktor; MIKHAYLOVA, Ye.M. tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Production of lead batteries] Proizvodstvo svintsovykh akkumulatorov. Pod red. A.N. Mokeeva. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1956. 283 p. (Storage batteries) (MLRA 10:4)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756210005-4"

TOMASHEVSKIY, Georgiy Dement'yevich; GUDKOVA, N., red.; YAKOVLEVA, Ye., tekhn.red.

[How we are striving for an improved quality of production; operational experience of a party organization at an industrial enterprise] Kak my boremsia za vysokuiu kul'turu proizvodstva; iz opyta raboty partiinoi organizatsii promyshlennogo predpriiatiia. [Moskva] Mosk.rabochii, 1958. 69 p. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Sekretar' partkoma Kolomenskogo teplovozostroitel'nogo zavoda imeni V.V.Kuybysheva (for Tomashevskiy)
(Locomotive shops) (Efficiency, Industrial)

TOMASHEVSKIY, G.P.

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics, Thermochemistry, Equilibria, Physical-Chemical Analysis, Phase Transitions. B-8

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 411

Author : V.G. Chukhlantsev, G.P. Tomashevskiy.
Inst : -
Title : Solubility of Selenides of Some Metals.

Orig Pub : Zh. analit. khimii, 1957, 12, No 3, 296-301

Abstract : The solubility of selenides of Hg, Ni, Co, Mn, Pb, Fe and Ce in diluted solutions of HNO_3, H_2SO_4 and HCl was studied and their solubility product at 20° was computed. The methods of preparation and analysis of the initial selenides are discribed. The methods of carrying out measurements are stated. The solubility products are equal to the following:

Ural Polytech Inst im S. M. Kirov

Card 1/2

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics, Thermochemistry, Equilibria, Physical-Chemical Analysis, Phase Transitions. B-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 411

$L_p[Hg_2^{2+}][SeO_3^{2-}] = (3.8 \pm 2.2).10^{-19}$; $L_p[Ni^{2+}][SeO_3^{2-}] = (1 \pm 0.1).10^{-5}$; $L_p[Co^{2+}][SeO_3^{2-}] = (1.6 \pm 0.8).10^{-5}$; $L_p[Mn^{2+}][SeO_2^{2-}] = (1.2 \pm 0.4).10^{-7}$; $L_p[Pb^{2+}][SeO_3^{2-}] = (3.4 \pm 1.3).10^{-12}$; $L_p[Fe^{3+}][SeO_3^{2-}]^3 = (2 \pm 1.7).10^{-31}$; $L_p[Ce^{3+}][SeO_3^{2-}] = (3.7 \pm 0.3).10^{-29}$.

Card 2/2

VOLAROVICH, M.P.; BAYUK, Ye.I.; ZHDANOV, A.A.; TOMASHEVSKAYA, I.S.

Study of the elastic properties of rocks of the Kola Peninsula under hydrostatic pressure up to 7000 kg./cm^2. Izv. AN SSSR . Ser. geofiz. no.8:1178-1184 Ag '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.

TOMASHEVSKIY, L., gornyy inzh.; ZAMYSHLYAYEV, V.

Mining systems with flexible roofing. NTO 3 no.9:39-49 S '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

1. Predsedatel' soveta nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva shakhty 3-3-bis kombinata "Kuzbassugol'" (for Tomashevskiy).

(Coal mines and mining)

TOMASHEVSKIY, I.

Planning the operations of loading and unloading devices. Avt. transp. 42 no.9:34-35 S '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Nachal'nik planovo-ekonomicheskogo otdela Rovenskoy avtobazy.

USSR / Soil Science. Genesis and Geography of Soils. J-2

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No 17, 1958, No. 77364

Author : Tomashevskiy, I. I.
Inst : Not given
Title : Marsh Soils and Environmental Conditions

Orig Pub : Pochvovedeniye, 1957, No 5, 1-11

Abstract : It is proposed to classify marsh soils by proceeding from the basic soil process, the composition of the soil mass, and the ecological conditions of the environment. Based on the results of his investigations of the marsh soils of Poles', the author proposes to distinguish mud-marsh soils; peaty, peat-gley and peat-mud soils; "murshevyye" soils. Features of the formation of these soils are examined, as are a correlation scheme and the degree of manifestation of the most important processes and of the hydrological factor in marsh soils. During an investigation of marsh

Card 1/2

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No 17, 1958, No. 77364

and meadow soils, it is proposed to enumerate the content of one or the other substance per a certain volume of soil (100 cm^3 or 1 dm^3), which gives results comparative not only for marsh, but also for other soils. It is also recommended to establish the quantitative composition of the microorganisms in marsh soils in a determined volume of soils. -- P. V. Shramko.

TOMASHEVSKIY, I.I.

Bog soils and conditions of environment [with summary in English].
Pochvovedenie no.5:1-11 My '57. (MLRA 10:9)
(Soil formation) (Peat bogs)

TOMASHEVSKIY, I. I.

B. T. R.
Vol. 3 No. 5
May 1954
Agriculture

5928? Bioecological Problem in Soil Science. (Russian.) I. I. Tomashevskii. *Pochvovedenie*, 1953, no. 9, Sept., p. 89-97.

Significant changes in water conditions of meadow and meadow-swamp soils was shown to change bioecological conditions of soil. Biological factors were conditioned by activity of microorganisms. Graph, drawing. 7 ref.

TOMASHEVSKIY, L., inzh.; SHIROKOV, A., inzh.

Useful invention. Mast.ugl. 8 no.6:10 Je '59.
(MIRA 12:10)
(Coal mines and mining--Equipment and supplies)

TOMASHEVSKIY, L., inzh.; SHIROKOV, A., inzh.

Silting stoped out areas. Mast.ugl. 8 no.6:10 Je '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

(Mine filling)

KOROVIN, T.D., inzh.; TOMASHEVSKIY, L.P., inzh.

Comment on M.A.Krainikov's article "Air analysis for gas content and ventilation control in workings" Bezop.truda v prom. 5 no.9:20-21 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Kuznetskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut (for Korovin). 2. Shakhta No.3-3bis kombinata Kuzbassugol' (for Tomashevskiy).

(Mine ventilation)

KOROVIN, T.D.; SHIROKOV, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; TOMASHEVSKIY, L.P., gornyy inzhener

Characteristics of stope ventilation in mining steep seams by the longwall on the strike method. Ugol' 35 no.9:24-26 S '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Glavnyy inzh.tresta Stalinugol' (for Korovin). 2. Kuznetskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut (for Shirokov). 3. Shakhta No.3-3-bis Prokop'yevsko-Kiselevskogo rayona Kuznetskogo basseyna (for Tomashevskiy).
(Mine ventilation)

SHIROKOV, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; TOMASHEVSKIY, L.P., gornyy inzh.

Using anchor bolting for various auxiliary purposes. Ugol' Ukr. 4 no.10:31-32 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Coal mines and mining—Equipment and supplies)

KOROVIN, T.D.; TOMASHEVSKIY, L.P., inzh.; SHIROKOV, A.P., inzh.

Eliminate causes for accidents in mining steep beds in the Kuznetsk Basin. Bezop.truda v prom. 4 no.10:3-5 O '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Glavnyy inzhener tresta Stalinugol' (for Korovin). 2. Shakhta No.3-3bis, Kuznetskiy ugol'nyy basseyn (for Tomashevskiy). 3. Kuznetskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut (for Shirokov).
(Kuznetsk Basin—Coal mines and mining--Safety measures)

TOMASHEVSKIY, L.P., gornyy inzhener; ZAMYSHLYAYEV, V.N.

Using the mining system with flexible metallic roofing in mining out extra close contiguous thick seams. Ugol' 36 no.12:18-20 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Shakhta No.3 - 3-bis kombinata Kuzbassugol'.
(Kuznetsk Basin--Coal mines and mining)

SEN'KO, L.S.; TOMASHEVSKIY, L.P.

Method of approximately estimating the strength of flexible shield elements. Vop.gor.davl. no.22:52-56 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Shakhta No.3-3 bis tresta Prokop'yevskugol'.

TOMASHEVSKIY, L.P., gornyy inzh.

Advantageous size of depression for large mines: Effect of the size of the overall mine depression on the spontaneous combustion of coal. Ugol' 40 no.4:18-21 Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Shakhta No.3-3-bis Prokop'yevsko-Kiselevskogo rayona Kuzbassa.

TOMASHEVSKIY, L.P., inzh.; MURASHEV, V.I., inzh.; MOISEYEV, V.A., inzh.

Fireproof insulation of mined areas by means of double cofferdams. Bezop.truda v prom. 6 no.12:6-8 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Coal mines and mining--Fires and fire prevention)

TOMASHEVSKIY, L.P., inzh.

Mechanized chute sinking. Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 14 no.5:29-30 My '60.
(MIRA 14:2)
(Coal-mining machinery—Technological innovations)

SHIROKOV, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; TOMASHEVSKIY, L.P., inzh.

Preventing endogenous fires in Kuznetsk Basin mines. Bezop. truda v prom. 3 no.10:3-5 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Kuznetsk Basin--Mine fires)

SEN'KO, L.S., inzh.; TOMASHEVSKIY, L.P., inzh.

Labor safety in combined mining with flexible shields. Bezop.-truda v prom. 7 no.3:4-6 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Shakhta No.3-3-bis, Kuzbass.
(Kuznetsk Basin--Coal mines and mining--Safety measures)

SEN'KO, L.S., inzh.; NIKITIN, V.D., inzh.; TOMASHEVSKIY, L.P., inzh.; PAYAL'NIKOV, A.N., tekhnik

Rapid making of a two-lane haulageway in the Kuznetsk Basin. Shakht. stroi. 6 no.12:14-17 D '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Shakhta No.3/3-bis Prokop'yevskogo tresta ugol'noy promyshlennosti kombinata Kuzbassugol' Ministerstva ugol'noy promyshlennosti SSSR.
(Kusnetsk Basin--Tunneling)

TOMASHEVSKIY, L.P.

Controlling endogenic fires in the Kuznetsk Basin. Zap. LGI 46 no.1:80-84 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Kuznetsk Basin—Mine fires)

TOMASHEVSKIY, M.

Khmer. Vokrug sveta no.7:36-39 Jl '54. (MLRA 7:8)
(Cambodia--Description and travel)

TOMASHEVSKIY, M., elektrotekhnik.

Rectifier for charging storage batteries. Avt.transp. 33 no.11: 31 N '55. (MLRA 9:3)

(Storage batteries)

TOMASHEVSKIY, M. A.

Dissertation: "An Investigation of the Performance of an Electromagnetic Clutch With a Ferromagnetic Filler." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Order of Lenin Aviation Inst imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze, 26 Jun 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 17 Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

TOMASHEVSKIY, M.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Investigation of ferromagnetic suspensions used in electromagnetic couplings with ferromagnetic filler. Trudy MAI no.57: 21-36 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Magnetic materials) (Ferromagnetism)

TOMASHEVSKIY, M. A.

88-88-1/5

AUTHOR: Popov, Yu. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent, Editor

TITLE: Foreword (Predisloviye)

PERIODICAL: Trudy Moskovskogo Aviatsionnogo Instituta, 1957, Nr 88: Some Problems of Electric Drive and Thermal Protection of Electric Motors (Nekotoryye voprosy elektroprivoda i temperaturnaya zashchita elektrodvigateley), pp. 3-4 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The articles included in the collection are the result of the scientific research of members of the staff of the Moscow Aviation Institute and concern the problems of electric drive and thermal protection of motors. The following articles are included in this collection: (1) Polyakova, G. Ya., Engr. Synchronous Electric Servomechanism in Aircraft; (2) Tomashevskiy, M. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Force Transmitted in an Electromagnetic Clutch with a Ferromagnetic Filler; (3) Petrov, B. I., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Two-Phase Induction Motor Operating as a Servomotor in a Servomechanism; (4) Kolosov, S. P., Candidate of

Card 1/2

88-88-1/5

Forward (Cont.)

Technical Sciences, and Yelagin, Ye. B., Engr. Thermal Protection of Electric Motors with Thermocouples; The collection is to be used by engineers and technicians working in design and calculation of electric machinery and installations and as a manual for students of advanced courses in electrical engineering institutes and faculties.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

88-88-3/5

AUTHOR: Tomashevskiy, M.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Force Transmitted in an Electromagnetic Clutch with a Ferromagnetic Filler (Peredavayemoye usiliye v elektromagnitnoy mufte s ferromagnitnym napolnitelem)

PERIODICAL: Trudy Moskovskogo Aviatsionnogo Instituta, 1957, Nr 88: Some Problems of Electric Drive and Thermal Protection of Electric Motors (Nekotoryye voprosy elektroprivoda i temperaturnaya zashchita elektrodvigateley), pp. 27-34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author analyses physical phenomena occurring in an electromagnetic clutch with a ferromagnetic filler and presents a definition of the value of the force transmitted from the driving to the driven shaft. The advantages of such clutches as compared with similar mechanisms consist in their simplicity of structure, low weight, large amplification factor (above 100) in the shortness of the time of operation of a power mechanism, and in the possibility they offer of smooth velocity regulation. Their disadvantage is the strained thermal operating condition during velocity regulation. However, this can be removed by way of liquid- or

Card 1/3

Force Transmitted in an Electromagnetic Clutch with a Ferromagnetic (Cont.)

air-cooling. The author describes the structure and operation of the clutch and analyzes physical phenomena occurring in it and electromagnetic forces active in the air-gap. Fig. 1, p. 28 presents a photograph, magnified 600 times, of the distribution of the ferromagnetic mixture in the gap. Fig. 2, p. 29, is a diagram presenting the distribution of potentials of the magnetic field. The author then proceeds to define the total force of the clutch transmitted from the driving to the driven shaft, consisting of a summation of tangential forces developed by the electromagnetic field in the air-gap and forces of hydrodynamic friction from the viscosity of the ferromagnetic suspension in the air-gap and from friction forces in the bearings. A formula is derived in which the value of a "dimension factor" K (cm) is determined experimentally. Fig. 3, pp. 32,33, presents the curves of K as function of the magnetic induction (B) and of the dimensions of the air-gap at various linear velocities of the driving shaft. The curves were built for velocities V = 0 (moment of starting); 6.8 m/sec ; 11 m/sec ; and 15.7 m/sec .The author concludes that when the clutch operates with suspensions containing a hard basis, and particularly when graphite is used as the additional component, the beginning of the break-down of the magnetic circuits starts at a velocity of about V = 16 m/sec.

Force Transmitted in an Electromagnetic Clutch with a Ferromagnetic (Cont.)

At the moment the clutch starts transmitting pulsating torques and at higher speeds becomes uncontrollable. The value of the "dimension-factor" K when B = 5000 to 10,000 gauss and the operating air-gaps width δ = 0.25 to 1.5 mm, changed very little. The curves and formulas obtained by the author permit calculating the value of the specific force transmitted with an accuracy within 5 per cent. There are 3 figures, 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet, 2 English, and 1 German.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

AKSEL'BAND, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; SMELYANSKIY, V.M., inzh.; TOMASHEVSKIY, M.G., ~~inzh.~~

Experience in using a cyclone emulsifier in the manufacture of drawing emulsions. Vest.elektroprom. 33 no.6:63-64 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Electric wire) (Drawing (Metalwork))

SHUBENKO, V.A.; KIRPICHNIKOV, V.M.; TOMASHEVSKIY, N.I.

Automated a.c. servomotor with impulse speed control for the order system of automatic compensators and bridges. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.106:116-121 '60. (MIRA 15:5)
(Servomechanisms)
(Metallurgical plants)

KIRPICHNIKOV, V.M.; ZENKIN, N.I.; TOMASHEVSKIY, N.I.

Study of the dynamics of the start of squirrel-cage induction motors using analog computers. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no. 138:162-172 '64 (MIRA 19:1)

ZENKIN, N.I., inzh.; KIRPICHNIKOV, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; TOMASHEVSKIY, N.I., inzh.; SHUBENKO, V.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; YASENEV, N.D., inzh.

Calculating dynamic and static characteristics of asynchronous motors with the help of analog computers. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. 8 no.11:149-157 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Kirova. Rekomendovana kafedroy vychislitel'noy tekhniki. Submitted October 3, 1964.

TOMASHEVSKAYA, N.Ya.

Standardization of administration and general services buildings of open pit ore mines of the iron and steel industry. Adm.-byt. komb. ugol'. shakht no.5:6-11 '62. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy gornorudnoy promyshlennosti.

TOMASHEVSKIY, P. F.

Foresters

Foresters of leading ranger districts. Les. Khoz. no. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, September, 1952 UNCLASSIFIED

VEKSLER, G.S.; TOMASHEVSKIY, P.S.

Highly coercive carriers. Radiotekhnika 13 no.6:68-71 Je '58.
(MIRA 11:6)

1.Deystvitel'nyye chleny Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi im. A.S. Popova.
(Data tapes--Magnetic properties)

TOMASHEVSKIY, P. S.

USSR/Physics-Tape recorder

FD-1222

Card 1/1 Pub. 153-6/22

Author : Veksler, G. S. and Tomashevskiy, P. S.

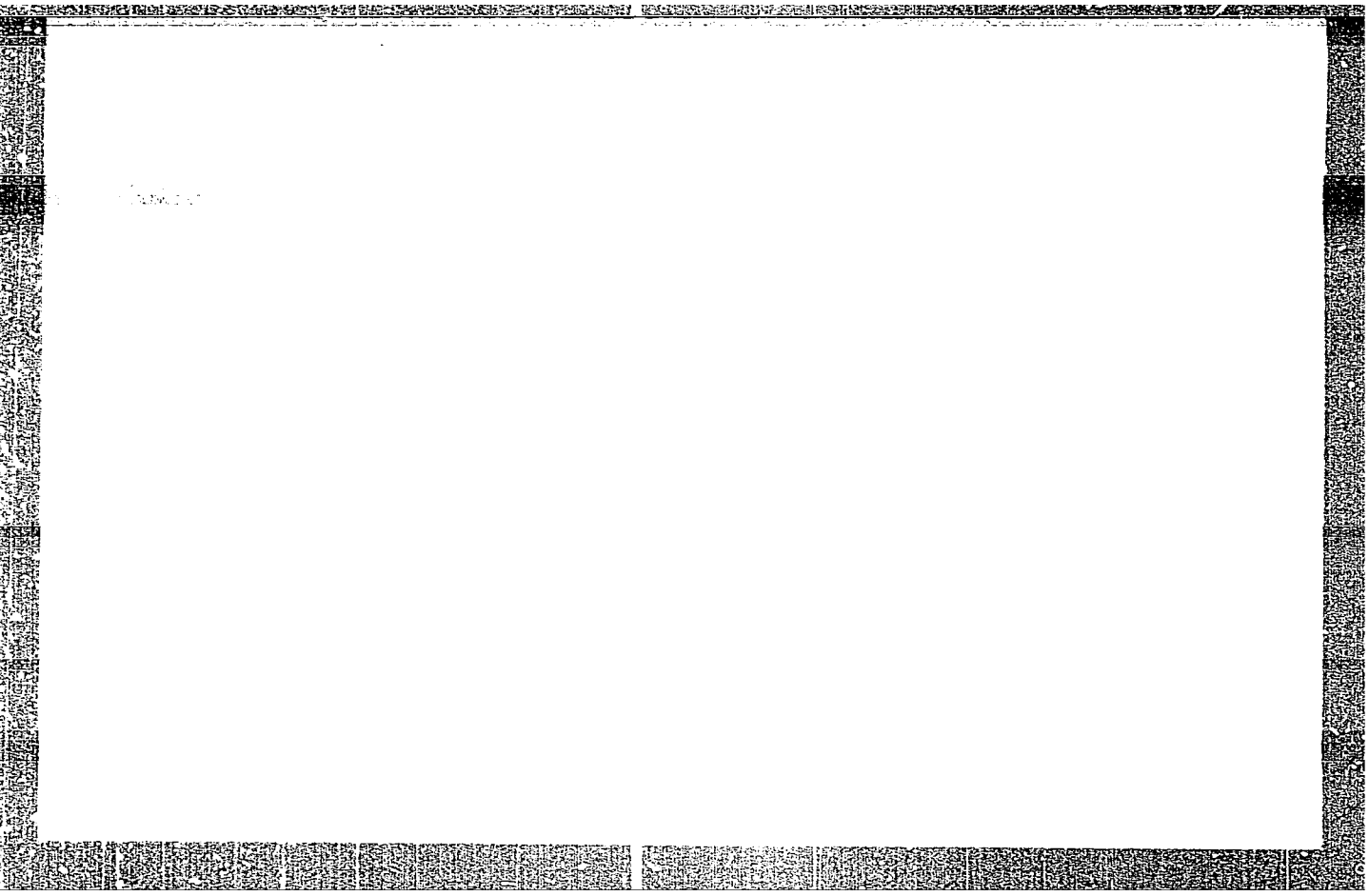
Title : Experimental determination of parameters of carriers of magnetic recording.

Periodical : Zhur, tekh. fiz., 24, 1594-1599, Sep 1954

Abstract : Equipment used for determining magnetic characteristics of some types of magnetodielectric tapes is described. Magnetization curves were studied on oscillographs. The equipment facilitates studies of various ferromagnetics of small cross sections using frequencies up to several tens of kilocycles. Five references including one US.

Institution :

Submitted : November 1, 1953



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756210005-4"

AUTHORS: Veksler, G.S., Tomashevskiy, P.S. 108-13-6-7/11

TITLE: On Highly Coercive Carriers (O vysokokoertsitivnykh nositelyakh)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, 1958, Vol. 13, Nr 6, pp 68-71 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The well-known method of investigating the connection between the amounts $_{B}Hc_{m}$ and Br_{m} and the frequency characteristics of the band (Ref 1) is employed here. The authors found that a further increase of the ratio $_{B}Hc_{m}/Br_{m}$ in the band of the C-type is not of any use (because it leads to an insignificant improvement of the frequency characteristic). It is shown that an increase of $_{B}Hc_{m}$ is of use only with a proportional increase of Br_{m}, because, in the case of an invariable frequency characteristic of the band, this leads to an increase of the dynamical range. An experimental investigation of the magnetic and electroacoustic properties of the band of the C- and CH-type was carried out, by which the theoretically drawn conclusions with respect to the connection between the amounts Br_{m} and $_{B}Hc_{m}$ on the one hand and between the dynamical range and the frequency characteristic on the other were confirmed. In form of a summary it is said that in consideration of

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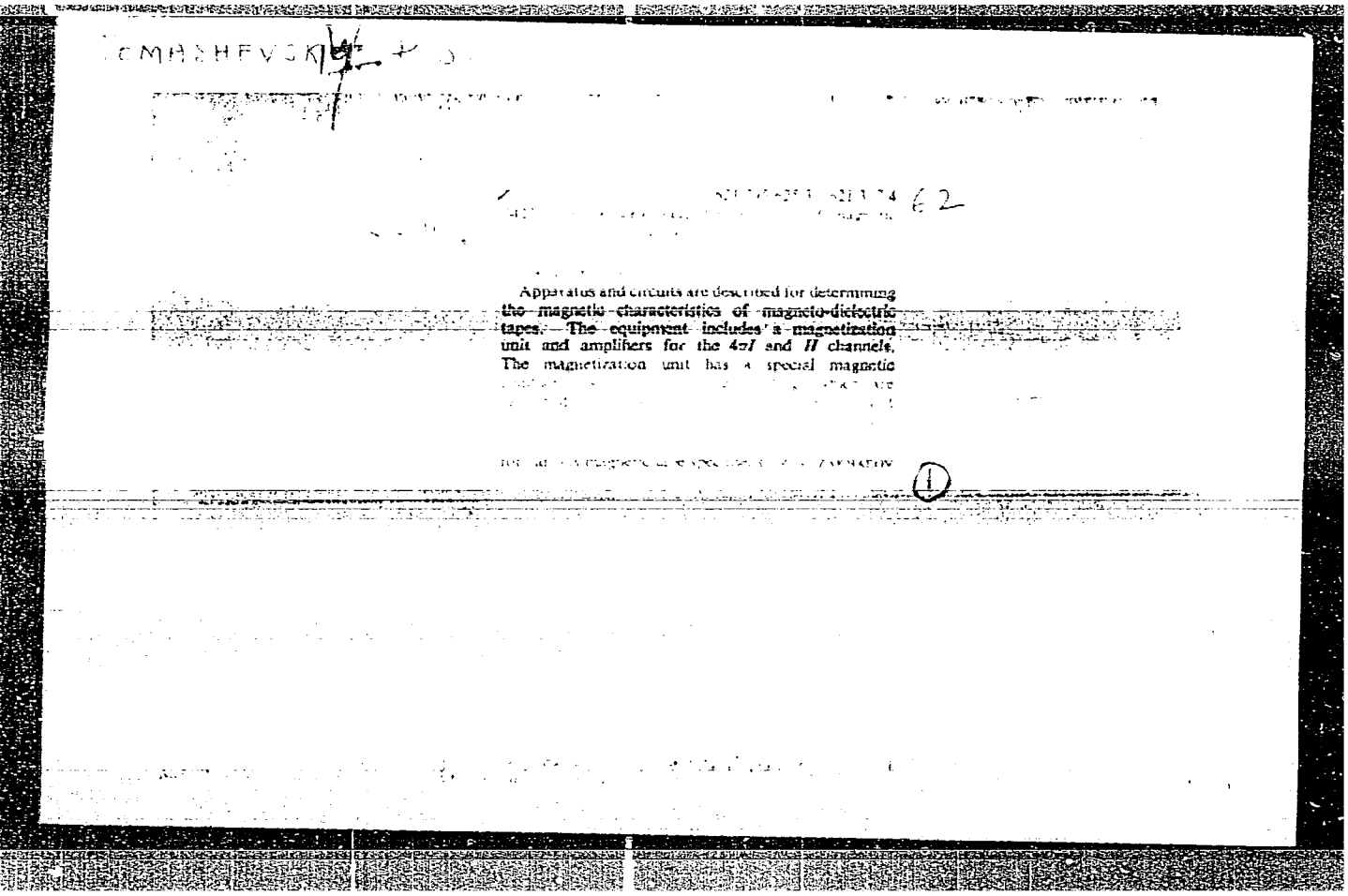
self-magnetization an increase of the coercive force of the magnetoelectric band in comparison to the size of bands of the C-type is purposeful only in the case of a simultaneous proportional increase of the maximum residual induction. This leads to an increased transfer in proportion to the coercive force and to the possibility of a certain extension of the frequency range of the recording. A marked improvement of the frequency characteristic of the entire section of magnetic recording by the use of highly coercive bands with an invariable maximal residual induction is not to be expected. There are 7 figures, and 4 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: December 17, 1956

1. Magnetic recording systems--Performance 2. Frequency--Control



Apparatus and circuits are described for determining the magnetic characteristics of magneto-dielectric tapes. The equipment includes a magnetization unit and amplifiers for the $4\pi I$ and H channels. The magnetization unit has a special magnetic

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Experimental determination of the carrier parameters of magnetic recorders. Zhur.tekh.fiz. 24 no.9:1594-1598 S '54. (MLRA 7:11)
(Magnetic recorders and recording)

CHERNENKOV, A.D.; SEMYKIN, K.I.; TOMASHEVSKIY, T.S.

Using tractor-mounted machines and improving technical methods of sugar beet cultivation in the Baltic Sea region. Sakh. prom. 31 no.5:63-67 My '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut mekhanizatsii (for Chernenkov). 2. Mezhotnenskaya opytno-selektsionnaya stantsiya (for Semykin and Tomashevskiy).

(Baltic Sea region--Sugar beets)

ABRAMOV, M.I.; BELIZIN, V.I.; DEVITSKIY, S.M.; ZATULA, V.I.; ZOLOTAREV, V.N.; ZOLOTAREV, I.S.; IL'INA, M.I.; KOLYSHKINA, N.S.; KUDASOV, L.P.; MAKHLIN, V.N.; MEDVEDEV, G.S.; NEKHAYEV, I.S.; OLEYNIKOV, M.S.; PARKHOMENKO, P.N.; TOMASHEVSKIY, V.I.; FEDUNETS, I.Kh.; KHRAMTSOV, V.K.; ZOLOTAREV, N.V., red.; SEVRYUKOV, P.A., tekhn.red.

[Planning on collective farms; manual] Planirovanie v kolkhozakh; spravochnik. Kursk, Kurskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 437 p. (MIRA 14:2)

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